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PROTECT YOUR HEALTH WITH HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters.

Strengthen the Stomach, Invigorate the nerves, Regulate the bowels, Regenerate the liver, Improve the appetite, Animate the spirits, Equalize the circulation, Tone the whole system, And thus prolong life.

WITH Hostetter's Bitters, Defy unwholesome air, Qualify impure water, Guard against damp, Prevent malarious fevers, Anticipate indigestion, Baffle fever and ague, Brave alkalinated, Recruit exhausted nature, Sustain [illegible] mind.

WITH Hostetter's Bitters, Refresh Exhausted Nature, Toil-worn operatives, Soldiers in the hospital, Pale, care-worn sisters, Settlers in new lands, Travelers and explorers, Victims of sea sickness, The aged and decrepit, Should all be provided

WITH Hostetter's Bitters, Harmless as a Stimulant, Powerful as a Tonic, Quick as a Corrective, Safe as an Alterative, Mild as a Laxative, Sure as a Restorative, Good as an Appetizer, Pleasant as a Cordial—Life has no safeguard

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... OF THE SEASON, AND AVOID THEM.

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

Chicago Tribune. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1864.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1864. NUMBER 207.

OUR INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

The Chicago Theological Seminary.

We have received the annual catalogue of the Chicago Theological Seminary for 1863-4. This institution, pleasantly located in one of the finest sections of this city, is the educational organ of the Congregational Churches of the Northwest. It was chartered by act of the Legislature of Illinois, in 1855, and formally opened for purposes of instruction by the inauguration of Professors Haven and Bartlett, in the autumn of 1858. Its object, as the name indicates, is to educate young men for the gospel ministry. During the five years of its operation it has already graduated thirty young men, most of whom are now laboring with success in Western churches.

From the catalogue just received we learn that the present number of students is nineteen, of whom six are in the junior class, four in the middle, eight in the senior, and one is a resident licentiate. Two of the number are in the army, in the service of the U. S. Christian Commission.

The faculty of the Institution, as at present composed, consists of the following gentlemen:

Rev. Joseph Haven, D. D., Professor of Systematic Theology.
Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, D. D., Professor of Biblical Literature.
Rev. Franklin W. Fisk, Professor of Sacred Rhetoric.

These gentlemen are of more than local popularity and prominence. Each left chairs of professorship in leading educational institutions and have by their zeal and efforts laid well and permanently the foundations of the Seminary. We are glad to learn that by the efforts of the friends of the institution, its indebtedness has been reduced within the past year from twenty-eight thousand dollars and over to eight thousand; a debt of seventeen thousand on the seminary site has been wholly removed, chiefly by donations from this city, and the assets of the institution now exceed its liabilities by some sixty thousand dollars.

In addition to this during the year an effort has been made [illegible] for the permanent endowment of the several chairs of instruction in the Seminary. Through the liberality of Philo Carpenter of this city the sum of twenty thousand dollars was pledged for this purpose—or five thousand to each of four professorships—on condition that twenty thousand more should be raised for each. We understand that the amount needed has already been secured for two of the professorships—seventeen thousand having been pledged in Milwaukee alone for the chair of Sacred Rhetoric, and the remainder by friends at the East. Twenty-five thousand have been secured for the chair of Biblical Literature also—five thousand, in addition to the donation of Mr. Carpenter, having been pledged in Illinois, and the remainder in New York and New England. Efforts are now making to endow the chair of Systematic Theology, by donations to be raised chiefly in this State, and we learn that nearly one-half the amount needed has already been pledged. The Congregational churches of this State, we are confident, will not allow the chair of Systematic Theology in their institution to remain long unendowed, nor to seek its endowment from abroad.

We regard the prosperity and success of this institution with no little interest, as closely connected with the cause of religion and sound learning in the Northwest.

BRAVE BOYS ARE THEY.

Return of the 3d Wisconsin Infantry.

The 3d Wis. regiment arrived in Chicago last evening from Madison, on its return to the seat of war. After passing through a series of the most brilliant engagements the veterans re-enlisted on December 21st at Wartrace, Tennessee and leaving that city on Christmas day passed through Chicago homewards, where they had their thirty day's furlough. At the expiration of that time they re-organized, and left Madison, Wisconsin, yesterday morning. The regiment which was mustered into service June 29, 1861, originally numbered 1,050 men; now it only contains some 325 veteran soldiers besides which there are about 150 recruits. The history of this regiment, which has been previously given, is a noble one and includes the celebrated engagements of Bolivar Heights, Charleston, Va., Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, and the memorable Gettysburg. The gallant 3d is also distinguished as being one of the regiments sent to quell Seymour's minions at the disgraceful New York riots. Their former Colonel—C. S. Hamilton—and Lieutenant Colonel—Thomas H. Ruger—have both been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, a fitting tribute paid to the commanders of one of the most celebrated regiments the country has produced. Annexed is the present regimental roster:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel—William Hawley.
Lieutenant Colonel—G. W. Stevenson.
Major—W. Parkes.
Adjutant—Edward E. Bryan.
Surgeon—[illegible]
Quartermaster—J. V. Marvin.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant Major—A. C. Taylor.
Quartermaster Sergeant—O. A. Hegg.
Commissary Sergeant—John Maggs.
Drum Major—Z. D. Burley.
Hospital Steward—Edward King.

COMPANY ORGANIZATIONS.

Company A—Captain, R. Van Brunt; First Lieutenant, W. S. Dodd; Second Lieutenant, J. Singers.
Company B—Captain, W. N. Snow; First Lieutenant, S. Raymond; Second Lieutenant, ——.
Company C—Capt. S. E. Gardner; 1st Lieut. James Collins.
Company D—Capt. L. B. Balcom; 1st Lieut. C. H. Berger.
Company E—Capt. J. W. Hickley; 1st Lieut. Alex. Harkinge.
Company F—Captain, J. W. Hunter; 1st Lieut. F. L. Blanchard; 2d Lieut. J. Woodford.
Company G—Capt. (vacant); 1st Lieut. E. Freeugedding.
Company H—Capt. T. Stagg; 1st Lieut. E. Meeker; 2d Lieut. J. E. Kolevan.
Company I—Capt. N. Daniels; 1st Lieut. W. Pearborn.
Company K—Capt. T. E. Horton; 1st Lieut. ——; 2d Lieut. J. Moe.

THIRTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

The Dinner at Bryan Hall Yesterday—Corrected Roster.

This noble band of young "veterans," as announced in yesterday's TRIBUNE, arrived from Chattanooga on Wednesday evening, and owing to the lack of proper accommodations were obliged to quarter for the night in the market house on West Randolph street. The Soldier's Rest will be completed this week, and we trust that hereafter more comfortable accommodations will be at the service of soldiers passing through the city. As owing to the very late hour at which the information was obtained, there were some inaccuracies in the roster as published yesterday, we publish herewith the present roster:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel—Silas Miller.
Lieut. Colonel—Porter C. Olson.
Major—Geo. D. Sherman.
Surgeon—Francis W. Lytle.
Asst. Surgeon—J. A. Hatch.
Chaplain—W. M. Haigh.
Quartermaster—Wm. F. Sutherland.
Adjutant—C. F. Case.

COMPANY ORGANIZATIONS.

Company A—Captain, W. H. Mitchell; First Lieutenant, Leroy Salisbury.
Company B—Captain, B. F. Campbell; Second Lieutenant, G. P. Douglas.
Company C—Captain, J. P. McNeil; First Lieutenant, John M. Turnbull; Second Lieutenant, Jacob Sands.
Company D—Captain, E. P. Case; First Lieutenant, I. N. Pe'ee.
Company E—Captain, Albert N. Hobbs; First Lieutenant, Lucien F. Hemingway.
Company F—Captain, George W. Mosman; First Lieutenant, La Rue P. Southworth; Second Lieutenant, R. H. Watson.
Company G—Captain, Liams J. Austin; First Lieutenant, Robert M. Deming; Second Lieutenant, J. Barstow.
Company H—Lieut. Morris Briggs.
Company I—Captain, O. B. Merrill; First Lieutenant, W. F. Sutherland.
Company K—Captain, Geo. C. Randolph; First Lieutenant, Jno. F. Elliott; Second Lieutenant, Charles E. Haslehurst.

THEIR RECEPTION AT BRYAN HALL.

The proprietors having generously tendered the use of Lower Bryan Hall, the ladies of the Soldiers' Home, prepared an excellent dinner, which the gallant boys of the 36th sat down to at two o'clock, and manifested their appreciation of in a manner very satisfactory to the ladies. While yet seated at the table the ladies sang "The Battle Cry of Freedom," meanwhile waving the tattered "battle-flag" of the 36th—the boys joining in the chorus with a will.

T. B. Bryan, Esq., was loudly called for and addressed the soldiers in a few brief, pertinent, and appropriate remarks, in which he assured them of the earnest welcome with which they are received here, and of the greeting that awaits them at their homes, and wherever they may go. The flag they now bear with them, so thoroughly riddled by the balls of the enemy, prove to their friends here at home, that what we have heard of their bravery and daring on the battle field, is true—aye, that the half has not been told. Mr. B. stated that had the ladies been notified earlier of their coming, that the arrangements for the reception of the regiment would have been more complete. But to the entertainment he bade them consider themselves most heartily welcome. Mr. B. was interrupted by one of the officers who replied that no apology were necessary, and the boys gave three hearty cheers for the ladies of the Soldiers' Home.

After some appropriate remarks by Chaplain Haynes, Col. Miller was called. He briefly reviewed the time when the regiment left here for the field—1,100 strong, in September, 1861, and paid a fitting tribute to the brave departed who have fought under that battle-worn flag, and of those many who have been maimed and wounded. That old flag is their record—[illegible]. And to their credit be it stated that though the boys have seen so much of danger and hardships, though they have endured so many privations and sufferings, more than three-fourths of the men have re-enlisted for three years—have determined to stand by the Government to the very last; and the time and place at which they renewed their fealty to the Government, showed they were in earnest. They were at Blair's Cross Roads, Tenn., on the 1st of January—they had no tents, and the weather was so cold the ink would freeze upon the pen while each man was signing his name to the new muster roll. [illegible] The Colonel concluded by complimenting the men for their bravery, and thanking the managers of the Soldiers' Home for the entertainment. After three more rousing cheers for the Home, the regiment was formed in line and marched out in good order.

All the tables had been occupied by the privates of the regiment, hence the officers were entertained afterwards. As they rose from the table, Col. Miller handed Mrs. Dickinson, one of the lady managers, $[illegible] which he remarked the commissioned officers wished to contribute to the Permanent Soldiers' Home. Mrs. Dickinson replied that the donation was very acceptable, but that the ladies would receive it only as a free will offering, that the officers and soldiers must not consider themselves under any obligations to the managers of the Soldiers' Home, on the contrary the obligation is from the public to the soldiers, and it affords any loyal citizen a pleasure to contribute towards a home welcome of our veteran soldiers.

The whole affair passed off very pleasantly, and creditably to all concerned.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

The Copperhead Excitement in Edgar County.

SENSATION RUMORS OF HOME REBELS IN ARMS.

Aid is Sent from Terre Haute and the Rebels are Dispersed.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

FARRAGUT REPORTED BEFORE MOBILE.

MATTERS CONGRESSIONAL AND MILITARY.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL IN THE SENATE.

DEBATES ON CONFISCATION IN THE HOUSE.

The Adjournment of the Michigan Legislature.

Illinois and Indiana Military Intelligence.

EDGAR CO. DISTURBANCE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
PARIS, EDGAR CO., ILL., Feb. 4.

On Sunday an armed force came into town, some fifteen or twenty strong, and defied the returned soldiers, threatening to demolish and drive them from the place.

The soldiers rallied to the Court House and sent out a squad to meet the guerillas. The guerillas fired on the scouts. They returned the fire, when the rebels broke in confusion, leaving their horses.

Since that time they have been collecting at Castiella, twelve miles south.

There are various rumors as to their numbers—from 500 to 2,000.

On last night a force of 150 soldiers came over from Terre Haute, and this morning the place was full of soldiers.

A party was sent out to reconnoitre. They returned at dark and reported the rebels to have disbanded and left their camp.

The excitement is subsiding. The soldiers will return to Terre Haute to-night.

A dinner was given to the soldiers, to-day, in the Court House.

A large crowd was in attendance, ready to give the rebels a warm reception if they had ventured to attack.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 4.—Matters at Paris, Edgar county, Ill., remain about the same. Last night about one hundred and fifty soldiers went over, under command of Captain Smith, of the 37th Indiana.

The butternuts are about ten miles from Paris, in camp, from 600 to 700 strong. There has been no attack yet, but they threaten us as soon as the troops are withdrawn.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1864.

A joint Union caucus of the Senate and House is called for Monday night.

An advertisement in the Charleston *Mercury* of the 25th, requires all slave owners in that judicial district of South Carolina to send one-fourth of all their slaves to Charleston to work thirty days on the fortifications.

Successful forgeries amounting to one million, two hundred thousand dollars, have been discovered in Virginia, perpetrated by Capt. Deell, an Englishman, who made his escape.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 26th says the health of Vice President Stevens is improving.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 20th says that the holders of flour in that city have advanced the price to $200 per barrel.

A later paper quotes flour at one dollar and a half per pound.

Resolutions have been introduced in the Virginia Legislature for investigating the alleged fraudulent issue of State bonds by Gov. Letcher to purchase military supplies in Europe, which supplies were recently destroyed by the blockading fleet.

The Atlanta *Register*, speaking of the next campaign, says:

With our knowledge of Gen. Grant we don't believe he will postpone execution of plans on account of bad roads and wintry blasts. He will resume operations as soon as there is a sufficient accumulation of supplies at Chattanooga.

The Richmond *Sentinel* lectures the Virginia Legislature for leaving the State naked to their enemies.

Gov. Smith, in a message, reminds them that they've been four months in session without doing anything to organize their remaining military resources, while the legislatures of other States, have in two or three weeks passed the requisite act, and adjourned.

Gov. Smith goes on, "Delay is ruin, an early spring is certain. Efficient organization is not the work of a day. Life, fortune, liberty and independence hang upon the fate of the next campaign. An accompanying bill arms the Governor with power to reorganize the reserve force and report to the assembly for service, not to move out of the State; no portion of the force to be called for more than thirty days, and when practicable to be assigned to the counties whence drawn. The bill to expire with the proclamation of peace.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue made a decision to-day in the case of the Seneca County Bank, at Waterloo, New York. The bank was incorporated in 1833, with a charter expiring by limitation, January 1st, 1863. At that date it paid all its deposits, and has since received none, issued no more circulation, made no more loans, and done no business whatever. Its directors, who are constituted by the charter, trustees to wind up the concern, are redeeming the circulation. On January 1st, 1863 $300,000 were outstanding, of which $190,000 are still unredeemed. The question is, whether this circulation is liable to a tax under the act of March 3d. The decision is in the negative.

We are assured by a leading Democratic Member of Congress that the intrinsically improbable statements in a paragraph published in the *Herald's* Washington dispatches of yesterday, to the effect that it had been decided in caucus not to touch the slavery question in the forthcoming Copperhead address, and to run Gen. Grant for President without a platform, is without the shadow of foundation. No such determination, as regards the address was arrived at. The Presidential question has been discussed at no opposition caucus thus far, and there are no grounds in the opinion of this and other Democratic members for the belief that Grant will be taken up as the candidate. Their party inclination is believed to be still strong for McClellan.

The resolution of the House Committee on printing for 10,000 additional copies of diplomatic correspondence, passed by vote 118 to 17, all Democrats voting affirmative, opposed by Washburne, Wilson of Iowa, Dawes and Thad. Stephens. The first proposed only 5000; second and third asked the cost; fourth sought to amend by directing 2000 of 7000 copies ordered by the House to the use of the State Department.

Mr. Winter Davis and Pomeroy supported the Committee so did Cox and J. C. Allen, who in the course of their remarks urged the Committee to hurry up the resolution for additional copies of McClellan's report.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs commenced the investigation of the Navy Department, and took up the first [illegible] sloop Pensacola. They will examine [illegible] son on Monday.

The resolution passed on motion of Mr. Bennett of Colorado, instructing the Committee on Territories to report a bill to prevent the destruction of buffalo by emigrants in the spring and summer.

A bill was introduced by Jim. Lane, and referred to the Committee on Territories, to-day, providing that a portion of Texas be set apart for the use of such colored persons as choose to settle there. It is identical with that introduced year before last and not acted on.

The official report of the coast survey officers who went down the Potomac on the Kiang Saturday, state that she made sixteen knots in dead slack water going down, and but little less coming up against the tide, with one and a-half more revolutions per minute. The report of Mr. Baird, builder of the Kin Kiang's engines is even more favorable, making her speed sixteen and five-eighths miles, by taking into account the effect of additional revolutions had they been made in smooth water.

A resolution has been introduced by Senator Wilson to investigate the military administration at Alexandria. It is aimed at General Slough. It is due to that officer to say that the complaints mostly originate with parties restrained in illegitimate traffic in liquor, and that he has long ago asked both the President and Secretary of War to have his official acts inquired into.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

There was a brisk discussion in the Senate to-day, on the motion of Mr. Conness to amend the Military Committee's bill equalizing the pay of white and black soldiers, by making the increased pay of the latter commence on passage of the act, instead of going back to the date of enlistment. The motion was supported by Mr. Fessenden, on the ground that all such legislation should be prospective, and opposed by Messrs. Wilson, Doolittle and Sumner. No vote taken.

A communication to Congress on public printing, from Mr. Defrees says, that with rigid economy the cost of printing to the Government will be a million and a half, and will probably exceed that amount this year, on the ground of increased expense. Mr. Defrees protests against the proposition of the Committee of Agriculture to intersperse illustrative plates in the next remaining fifty thousand copies of the agricultural report. He says he shall continue to exercise economical discretion, unless ordered by Congress, and not do the work in accordance with taste or whims of others, regardless of cost.

THIRD DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the Internal Revenue bill at two o'clock. Mr. Hendricks moved to strike out the sixty, seventy and eighty cent tax on whisky, and insert forty in each place. Mr. Hendricks proceeded to state that the tax was an unequal burden on the Northwest, and if a heavy increase be placed on whisky, the same principles ought to be applied to New England manufactories.

Mr. Fessenden replied that he hoped when Mr. Hendricks went before the people of Indiana, to stir up sectionalism, he would say that the proper remedy for doubling the price of the liquor men drink, is to double the price of the shirts they wear.

Mr. Howe considered it scandalous that whisky should be taxed so highly, when four men could get drunk on one gallon.

Mr. Hendricks' amendment was disagreed to, and the report of the committee on the scale of taxes was adopted.

A vote was then taken on striking out the tax on stock on hand.—Yeas 30, nays 8, viz: Anthony, Doolittle, Grimes, Harding, Harlan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey.

The whole bill was then concurred in by sections, after which, Doolittle moved to recommit it to the Committee on Finance with instructions to impose [illegible] tax on stock on hand.

This proposition was discussed till half past four by Doolittle, Sherman, Trumbull, Grimes and Harlan in the affirmative; and Richardson, Powell, Cowan, Johnson, Howe, Hendricks, in the negative. Yeas 14, nays 29. Yeas—Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Doolittle, Foster, Grimes, Harding, Harlan, Howard, Morrill, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, and Trumbull.

The bill then passed exactly as reported by the Finance Committee.

A resolution was adopted in the Senate, to-day, instructing the Committee on Library to inquire into the expediency of selling, at public auction, the books published by the Government, and in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior. There are over 50,000 volumes in all.

A motion was made in the Senate, by Mr. Anthony, for a standing committee on manufactures. Consideration postponed.

The Chair announced the appointment of Reverdy Johnson to fill the vacancy on the Committee on Judiciary, caused by Mr. Bayards' resignation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: A caucus of Republican members of the House was held in the Representative Hall, at the Capitol, this evening. It was well attended, ninety members being present. Hon. J. Morrill, of Vermont, presided. The proceedings were of a rather conservative and informal nature. National politics were discussed, but no definite action taken, and it was finally decided to invite the unconditional Union Senators to meet with them at an adjourned meeting on Monday evening next, at which time resolutions will be introduced, and an attempt made to initiate a regular basis for future political action. It was resolved to press through the amendments explanatory of the confiscation act, and the amendments to the enrollment act, and, if possible, obtain action upon them this week. The caucus adjourned at about 10 o'clock, to meet again next Monday evening.

An unusual number of refugees from the South are entering our lines, in order to escape the rebel conscription. They state that on the night after the passage of the act conscripting all persons liable to do military duty, ninety refugees were caught by the rebel pickets along the Chickahominy. These were given a pass for thirty days, with orders to report at the expiration of that time for duty.

Fears are entertained in Richmond of an insurrection on the part of this class, and the rebel authorities will not allow more than 500 conscripts to accumulate at camp near Richmond from apprehension of such an attempt. Bands are being organized in many parts of the South for the purpose of resisting the conscription.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says:

It is stated that Mr Dayton will shortly be recalled from France, and General Fremont appointed to succeed him. There are those who assert, however, that Fremont could not be tempted even by a daintier dish.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The bill introduced by Mr. Kasson authorizes the Secretary of War through proper officers of the army in the several military departments of the cotton growing States to issue certificates of indebtedness to be paid after the close of the war and upon the permanent restoration of the United States over the State of which the party receiving the certificate is at the time a citizen, to be delivered to any person a possessor of cotton in bales, who shall bring the same, or cause the same to be brought to any Military post or position occupied or held by our troops, the amount of such certified indebtedness not to exceed one half the estimated value of such cotton at the seaports of the United States open to foreign trade. The Secretary of War is authorized to provide by proper regulations that no person shall be permitted to purchase in such districts any cotton which is not at the time of such purchase in the possession of persons residing within military lines, and removable without military protection.

This bill has been sent to the Committee of Ways and Means. The House bill to increase the internal revenue, as it passed the Senate to-day, provides that after its passage, in lieu of the duty provided for in the act of July 1, 1862, and in addition to the duties payable for licenses, there shall be paid on all spirits that may be distilled, sold, or distilled and removed for consumption or sale previous to July 1, 1864, of first proof, a duty of 60 cents per gallon, and upon all liquors that may be distilled after the passage of this act and sold or removed for consumption or sale on and after the 1st of July next, and previous to July next 70 cents per gallon, and on all liquors that may be distilled after the passage of this act and sold or removed for consumption or sale on and after the 1st of January next, 80 cents per gallon.

In addition to the duty heretofore imposed by law, there is to be paid on spirits distilled from grain or other materials, whether of American or foreign production, imported from foreign countries previous to the 1st of July next, of first proof, a duty of 40c per gallon, and on all such spirits imported from foreign countries on and after the 1st of January next a duty of 50c, and on all such spirits imported from foreign countries on and after the 1st of January next, 60 cents per gallon.

The Senate struck out the House provision taxing spirits on hand for sale, and also the [illegible] proposing an additional tax of 20c per gallon on adulterated spirits sold, as wine, brandy, &c.

The Senate also rejected the provision increasing the duty on cotton to 2c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Greatly exaggerated reports have been published as to the number of rebel deserters received by the army of the Potomac. They averaged last month from five to twelve per day, but the arrivals have been more frequent thus far in the present month, not, however, at any time exceeding the latter estimate.

A letter from the army, received to-night, says that last Monday was the time appointed for the rebel conscripts of Virginia to assemble at the various rendezvous. Refugees say a large portion design doing so, but that many will probably reach our lines. There is nothing exciting from the front.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 4, 1864.

Governor Yates has appointed Gavin D. A. Parks as a Commissioner of the Illinois State Penitentiary, vice A. W. Buck, resigned, to take effect April 1st, 1864.

Capt. G. A. Wood, Assistant Provost Marshal of the 13th District, arrived here to-day having four counterfeiters in custody, who were arrested in that District. Their names are Nelson Backenstave, Joseph Irwin, Thos. Farmer and Andrew Dodson. They had quite a large quantity of counterfeit Treasury notes when arrested.

Two men by the name of Anderson and Caldwell are said to be the leaders of the gang. Caldwell was arrested some days ago, and had on his person $560 and a number of blank $20 notes not filled out. They are now being examined before the United States District Court.

Gov. Yates has pardoned the following named persons: Mary Smith, *alias* Kate Jones, convicted at the December term, 1863 of the Recorder's Court of Cook county, of the crime of larceny, and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year; Mary Stewart, convicted at the September term, 1863, of the Stephenson county Circuit Court, of larceny, and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year: Wm. Prince, convicted of larceny at the October term of 1862, of Logan county Circuit Court, and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

One thousand one hundred and forty recruits left Camp Butler yesterday for the South to join their respective regiments. One hundred and ninety-seven new recruits arrived yesterday.

Brig. Gen. M. Braymap arrived here to-day *en route* for the South. He has received orders to report to Gen. Sherman.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 4.

Great activity is manifested in the recruiting service. Three hundred new men were mustered in to-day. Twenty-five new barracks are in course of erection at Camp Carrington.

The re-enlisted veterans are returning to their respective camps, preparatory to going into the field. The 35th (Irish) goes into camp here to-morrow. General Hovey takes command of all the troops raised in Indiana. Twenty-two sick men of the 117th Indiana arrived to-day; also a small lot of rebel prisoners. Indiana will turn out a whole division of troops in the spring.

Gov. Morton is rapidly improving. The weather is cold and clear. City full of strangers, and more coming, as Indianapolis is out of the draft.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, Feb. 4, 1864.

Of Ohio troops in the field, forty-one regiments of infantry, seven regiments of cavalry and five batteries have re-enlisted.

Miss Anna Dickinson lectures here on the 16th inst.

On the 18th inst., a grand festival will be given by the Democratic Ladies' Association, for the Vallandigham fund. Hon. Fernando Wood will be present. It may not be improper to state that the lady who is President of the D. L. A. has a near relative in the rebel guerilla service, and another who was arrested, not long since, for smuggling quinine through our lines.

The steamer Duke of Argyle arrived last night from New Orleans, with a cargo of sugar and molasses. She is the first steamer that has made the round trip from this port since the opening of the Mississippi.

Gen. T. J. Wood left for the front to-day.

Recruits are obtained at the rate of sixty per day in this city.

FROM LANSING.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
LANSING, Mich., Feb. 4, 1864.

The close of the session is marked with the hurry and confusion which usually attend an adjournment. A considerable number of bills and resolutions have passed both Houses to-day. Resolutions were adopted re-affirming Michigan's determination to stand by the Government in every and all emergencies, and pledging the support of the State to the President in his efforts to crush the rebellion. There was not a dissenting vote in either house.

A resolution of thanks was unanimously adopted thanking Michigan soldiers in the field.

The bill to authorize a war loan of $500,000 needs only the signature of the Governor to become a law.

The session has been a busy one, and of great importance to the State. The time has been profitably occupied, and when the work accomplished is understood by the people, there will be no complaint.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
FREEPORT, ILL., Feb. 4, 1864.

A letter received by a gentleman of this city from New Orleans, dated 20th ult., says that Admiral Farragut was at Mobile with the Richmond as his flag ship, and had already attacked Fort Morgan. It was even reported that Fort Morgan had surrendered to our fleet. The utmost military activity prevailed at New Orleans, and a large expedition was preparing to join the force that had already left, with a destination as was supposed for Mobile. The utmost confidence prevailed among loyalists, that in a very short period Mobile would be in our possession.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4, 1864.

John McAfee, of Shelby, Speaker of the Missouri Legislature under the brief reign of Claiborne F. Jackson, was arrested several days ago, and sent to this city for trial, on a charge of conspiracy. He was admitted to bail in the sum of two thousand dollars, J. M. Bagwell and Samuel S. Mather going on his bond.

Lieut. Colonel Marsh will leave the city this afternoon with the rebel Col. Clarkson in charge, who has been exchanged, and will be turned over to the rebel military authorities at City Point, Virginia.

FROM FRANKFORT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 4, 1864.

Considerable debate has been carried on during the entire day upon a bill to invest the $50,000 in gold, in 5.20s or other Government securities. The bill passed the House, and will no doubt pass the Senate. This will be the first thing of the kind done by any State in the Union, and reflects credit upon the loyalty of Kentucky.

In the contested election case from the 33d Senatorial district, the parties were sent back to run the race over.

A bill raising the salaries of State officials was laid on the table by a vote of 60 to 27.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. PAUL, Feb. 4, 1864.

The Union State Central Committee have issued a call for a State Convention to meet in this city, March 2d, to nominate delegates to the Union National Convention. The Union members of the Legislature meet in caucus to-night to nominate a candidate for State printer, also, Surveyor General of logs and lumber, and Normal School Board. The Legislature meets in joint convention to-morrow afternoon to elect these officers.

The re-enlisted fourth regiment is expected here in a few days.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—The bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad destroyed by the enemy have been repaired, and transportation over the whole line has been resumed.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, Feb. 4.—The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool 21, via Londonderry 22d, arrived this evening. The Danish situation remains unchanged, with more hopes of a peaceful solution, although Austrian troops commenced marching for Schleswig.

The pirate Alabama is reported at Singapore on the 23d of Dec.

Hon. Milner Gibson had been addressing his constituents at Ashton. He predicted a speedy revival of the cotton trade, and plentiful supplies. He combatted the idea that the American war was beneficial to England. He pointed out that the rebel cruisers were a lesson to England. Her commerce might be similarly attacked at a future time, and the Government must be respected in its efforts to stop the supply of such vessels. He asserted that England had not acted toward the Americans as she would like America to act toward her in a similar emergency. He uttered no prophecies as to the issue of the war, but contended that slavery was the whole motive, and that the South were the aggressors in order to found a slave empire.

The Great Eastern lottery scheme has been abandoned. Another suit has been commenced against her. Captain Patton had the vessel attached on a claim of two thousand pounds. The Danish refusal of the Austria-Prussian demands had reached those Governments, and it is announced that the Austria-Prussian troops would march without further delay into Schleswig.

Frankfort letters say the opinion here prevailed that Austria and Prussia must have come to a definite understanding with England.

The London *Globe* expresses confidence that peace will be maintained, now that two substantial governments have substituted themselves for the shadowy German Diet.

FRANCE.—The debate on the address still continued in the Chamber of Deputies; all the opposition amendments have been rejected, but in one case they obtained 63 votes.

The Bourse was lower—rentes 66f. 40c.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—It is asserted that Russia declared that if the London protocol be suspended, she will immediately renew her claims to Gotorp, a portion of Holstein.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A special to the *Herald*, dated Headquarters Department of Western Virginia, February 3d, says: "After we drove the enemy from the bridges yesterday, the rebels commenced a rapid retreat. Our cavalry closely following up, skirmishing ensued.

Last night, a portion of Gen. Sullivan's forces, in attempting to cut the enemy off, encountered a large force of rebels in Mechanicsburg Gap, near Romney, and in the neighborhood of this gap a fight took place. We eventually succeeded in compelling the enemy to take another road to the right, and they skedaddled with considerable precipitation. In this engagement we took a number of prisoners. In retreating, the enemy hastened to make a junction with the main rebel forces near Moorefield.

It is believed that Gen. Sullivan's and Col. Mulligan's columns have formed a junction, and are now pursuing the enemy vigorously. If the enemy escapes our forces, he certainly will not be able to take away any large portion of his plunder.

The railroad trains arrived on time to-night. The injury to bridges is slight. They are so far repaired as to enable east and west bound trains to resume and continue their regular trips on time. The telegraph line was repaired this afternoon.

FROM THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A meeting of the loyal citizens of Florida was held at Key West on the 28th ult., for the purpose of restoring the State to its original status in the Union.

We learn from the *South Carolinian*, at Columbus, S. C., that the disastrous fire on Tuesday, destroyed three million dollars worth of cotton, a large portion of which belonged to the rebel government. It says: "The loss was 2,700 bales of upland and 800 bales of sea Island, of which about 800 bales belonged to the government, stored in the sheds of Messrs. Blakely and Co. Five hundred bales of upland and Sea Island were stored in the sheds of Messrs. Gibbs & Co. It is understood there was only $650,000 insurance.

FROM HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 4.—Marshal Kane and a large number of Confederate officers have arrived here. They are said to have escaped from Johnson's Island.

There was nothing definite done in the Court of Admiralty yesterday in reference to the steamer Chesapeake. The Court adjourned until Friday, when it is expected the vessel will be delivered over to her owners.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1864.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, reported a bill relating to the capture of cotton, and the disposition thereof. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Printing Committee reported in favor of printing 10,000 copies of the Foreign Correspondence for the use of the State Department. After some opposition, the resolution passed, there being only 17 nays.

House ordered the previous question on the passage of the resolution.

Motions for the purpose of staving off a vote were resorted to.

The House resumed consideration of the amendatory confiscation bill.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE argued in favor of restraining the persons of rebels and confiscating their property.

Mr. COX moved to lay the resolution on the table. Disagreed to, 71 against 83.

Mr. KERNAN, of New York, made a speech opposing the passage of the resolution, and the confiscation act.

Mr. WILSON, of Ia, spoke in advocacy of the resolution which proposed to do only what the constitution authorized. He expressed his surprise that the expressed lovers of the constitution opposed the measure, its object being justly to punish traitors who ought not to be shielded, and who are not to be pacified with olive branches and honeyed words.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, moved to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered on the passage of the resolution. This motion was laid on the table by two majority.

The Speaker then announced the question on the passage of the resolution.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Ind., moved to adjourn.

Mr. CRAVENS, of Ind., moved that the House adjourn until Monday.

These and other motions were evidently designed to prevent action on the confiscation bill.

The resolutions occupied more than an hour, votes being taken by yeas and nays.

At a quarter of 5 o'clock Mr. DAVIS, of Md., moved to adjourn until to-morrow. Carried.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Mass., the joint resolution equalizing the pay of soldiers in the United States Army was taken up. Mr. Wilson explained at length the grievances suffered by colored troops, who would be on similar footing with white troops after the passage of this act.

The debate continued at considerable length.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Me., the revenue bill was taken up, and Mr. Hendricks, of Ind., moved an amendment inserting 40c per gallon instead of 70c on liquors distilled and sold, or removed for consumption or sale after July 1st, 1864, and 40 cents instead of 80 after July 1st, 1865. He supported his amendment at length.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied. He said we could tax articles to obtain revenue according to what it would bear, and the tax would fall on the consumer of liquor wherever it was used.

Mr. HENDRICK'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report a proviso taxing liquors on hand prior to July 1st, twenty cents per gallon. Rejected—14 against 29.

The bill as amended by the Finance Committee was then passed.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned till Monday.

☞ Gov. Brough, of Ohio, recently observed a young officer in the streets of Columbus, grossly intoxicated. He telegraphed to the Secretary of War for his removal, and by the time the young man recovered his sobriety he found his commission vacated; nor could the persuasions of influential friends change the determination of the Governor, who declared that, as President of a railroad company, he had made it a rule to dismiss any employee subject to intoxication, and he could not deviate from that rule in a case where the offender was intrusted with the care of men.

Impeachment of Judge Miller.

[From the Madison State Journal.]

In view of the deep interest manifested in this case now pending before Congress, we have taken pains to ascertain some of the facts connected with the prosecution of the memorial and also the contents of the memorial itself.

Charles O'Conor, of New York, was retained to prosecute the case something over a year ago, accepting a retainer only after an impartial examination of the case had convinced him of its merit. Other associate counsel are retained to collect evidence to aid in the investigation.

There are two memorials, each of which is sworn to by the parties familiar with the allegations, and each memorial has for the basis of the charges preferred, exhibits or records attached, all certified under the seal of Judge Miller's own court. Thus it will be seen the charges do not rest upon bare allegations of individuals but upon the court records themselves. Upon these in the main he must stand or fall. Of course other matters than those directly embraced in the memorials are not precluded and it is expected the trial will be a long and tedious one, traveling over years of alleged misconduct, and thoroughly

ventilating the notorious alleged complicity of the "law firm of the son" in "running the Court."

These memorialists claim to have been bitterly oppressed. They have worked their way thus far, at great labor and expense, and in the face of the natural resistance and powerful influence of the court and its retainers, until it has become an established fact that something is to be done. For years past there has been a strong and growing prejudice—or something more substantial and just than mere prejudice—against Judge Miller's Court. A deep and wide spread feeling of gratification prevails throughout the State over the prospect that the allegations against it are about to be subjected to a rigid, thorough and impartial scrutiny.

The Whisky Issue.

The *Inquirer* (Philadelphia) has the following truthful and graphic expose from Washington, of the great whisky question now convulsing that city:

It is currently reported that the whisky operators now here to prevent the Senate from concurring in the House amendments to the Tax bill, represent over $5,000,000 worth of whisky and liquors that will be affected by this tax on stock on hand if sold. It is to prevent the taxation of this large stock, which has been bought up during the last nine days, that the lobby is now brought into play. One firm are known to have nearly $1,000,000 engaged in this scheme.

Their method of operations may not be plain to all. It costs, to make whisky, about 25 cents a gallon; the present tax of twenty made it sell, tax paid, at 45 to 50 cents a gallon. Last fall shrewd operators, knowing that the tax would have to be increased, commenced to buy up all the whisky in store and pay the tax where it had not been already paid. The next move was to have the Commissioner of Internal Revenue recommend a large tax. This was done, and the official announcement was made after the stock had gone into the hands of speculators. Whisky went up to 75 and 80 cents. When the report came into Congress, and others found it out, it advanced to one dollar a gallon. The Ways and Means Committee recommended a tax of 60 cents a gallon. This, added to the first cost, would make about 90 cents, but the House voted, by nearly a two-thirds vote, that all whisky would be taxed, whether in store or in the hands of distillers.

This has thrown the operators into tribulation. If whisky in store must pay revenue to the Government, then their stock is only worth about 45 or 50 cents a gallon, for the additional 40 cents a gallon goes either to speculators or to the United States Treasury. It will make a difference of from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 on the stock on hand.

STEAMBOATING FOR 1864 ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—The Northwestern Packet Company are getting ready for approaching navigation on the Upper Mississippi. The boats on the line will be the same as last year, but they have been thoroughly overhauled and made ready for efficient service. The passenger boats will be the Milwaukee, Itasca, Key City, War Eagle and Northern Light. All of these boats will retain their old officers except the Key City, in which Capt. Worden will be superseded by Capt. Lawton, late of the Ocean Wave.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, Feb. 4, 1864.

WHISKY—The market opened buoyant and 87c was freely offered but holders stand off for 90c. Advices from New York are not as favorable as anticipated, and on 'Change 87½c was agreed on at which 1,500 brls sold.

PROVISIONS—The demand for bulk meats is active and the market is firm at very full figures. Sales large, Shoulders 7¼@7½c loose; rib sides 9¼@9½c; and clear sides 10½@10¾c; hams in request at 10½c. Boxed meats dull and held above the views of buyers. Cumberland cuts 9¾c; short rib at 10¼@10½c for short clear. Nothing doing in bacon—but little out of smoke—and quotations are nominal. New city mess pork in request at $20.50@20.75, holders want $21.00; old mess held at $17.25@17.50 for last season and two year old at $16.25@16.50. Lard in good request at 12¾c for prime city, ⅛c higher asked, sales were made at 12¾c; country firm at 12½c; head and gut not saleable at better than 11½c, 11¾c asked.

GROCERIES—Jobbing demand good at full rates, but stocks are light though receipts of sugar and molasses are improving. Rio coffee 34@35c. Sugar 13½@15½c for raw and 18¼@19¾c for hard refined. Molasses 67@70c for old and 73@75c for new New Orleans.

TOBACCO—Receipts of leaf moderate. New Kentucky sells at $3.25 and $5.00. Mason county leaf at $12.50 and $12.75.

St. Louis Markets.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4, 1864.

TOBACCO—The market continues unchanged, with breaks at both warehouses yesterday and to-day of 35 hhds; sales comprising 4 hhds. Stems at $3.90 each; 18 do planters' lugs at $6.60 for new; 6 do common shipping leaf at $13.00@16.90; 1 do medium do at $17.30; 5 do do manufacturing leaf at [illegible]; 33 do bids rejected; 25 boxes at $8.40@21.75; 3 casks at $6.00@8.90.

HOGS—Since our last report about 2,800 head have changed hands and prices have the appearance of being higher, prices varying at $6@7½c nett.

WHISKY—Opened quite active at advanced prices and closed firmer, having an upward tendency. Sales consist of 309 brls including 275 brls ordinary proof, in lots at 90c; 15 do ordinary proof at 90½c; 70 do ordinary proof in lots at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—several sales were made this morning and prices are held firm. The sales comprise as follows:—11,000 shoulders in bulk, 3,000 rib sides in bulk, 275 tres pickled hams. Shoulders sold at 6½c; sides at 8¼c; and hams at 10c. All the above delivered at Quincy. Also sales of 7,000 hams packed in bulk, and 7,500 shoulders packed in bulk. Hams sold at 9½c; shoulders at 6¾c; delivered at Naples. Lard since our last report of the market has been quite active, with sales comprising 600 brls manufacturing at 10c, and 240 tres, in lots, manufacturing at 10c. Grease—sales include 29 brls white at 9¼c.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, Feb. 4, 1864.

GRAIN—Receipts of wheat 14,000 bu. Market active at ½c decline. Sales: 20,000 bu No. 1 at $1.18¾@1.18½, and $1.18. Corn steady. Sales on track at 90c. Barley firm. Sales at $1.15 for No. 2 in store.

RYE—Unchanged. Sales of 70 bags on track at 98c.

At Newhall's this evening, the wheat market was dull and nominally ½c lower,—buyers offering $1.17½ with no sales.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts 183 head. Market quiet but heavy and a shade easier. Sales of 5,000, dividing on 200 lbs, at $7.00@7.75, to arrive.

The Foreign Markets.

By Telegraph.] [PER STEAMER JURA.
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21, 1864.

COTTON—Sales for the week 26,000 bales; dull, and at a decline of ¼@½d ⅌ lb, the decline being on middling lower grades. Sales to-day (Friday) 2,000 bales, closing firm. Stock in port 288,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan 20th,—evening—1864.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull.
GROCERIES—Sugar quiet and steady.
STOCKS—American stocks dull; Illinois Central shares 23@24 discount; Erie 64@65¾.
Consols for money 90¾@90%.
The bank minimum has been advanced to 8 ⅌ c.

New York Market—Feb. 4.

COTTON—Quiet and steady at 84@c for Middling Uplands.

FLOUR—Heavy and a shade easier. Sales at [illegible] for [illegible] R. H. O. chiefly; $7.40@7.50 and $7.65 [illegible]

WHISKY—In fair demand at 95@96c for State and Western.

GRAIN—Wheat opened quiet at about previous prices and closed heavy; $1.53@1.56 for Chicago Spring; $1.60@1.62 for Milwaukee Club; $1.63@1.65 for Red Western. Corn opened irregular and closed brisk, with a speculative demand and firm with prices at $1.26@1.27½ for Shipping mixed Western in store; closing at $1.27@1.27½. Oats opened firm and closed quiet and heavy at 90@91c for Western.

WOOL—Quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM—Steady and quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork more active and firm. Sales at $19 [illegible] for mess; $18.00@18.12½ for old do; $21.00@21.25 for new do; $18.00@18.50 for old and new prime; $22.50@23.25 for prime mess. Beef steady and in fair demand. Cut meats in good request and very firm at 9¼@9½c. Shoulders 11@11½c—[illegible] smoked shoulders in bulk at [illegible]. Bacon—more firm and in fair demand at 11@11½c for Western Cumberland cut; 11¾c for city do; 11½c for western long ribbed; 11½c for do short ribbed, and 12@12½c for Western long cut hams, the latter for extra choice. Dressed hogs are without material change. Lard quiet and steady at 12@13½c for small lots of very choice at 13¾c. Butter firm and quiet at 24@28c for State. Cheese more active and steady at 13@16½c for common to prime.

New York Stock Market—Feb. 4.

MONEY—Continues easy at 7 per cent.
STERLING—Quiet at 172 for first class bills.
GOLD—Quiet. Opening at 158¾, declining to 157¾, and closing dull at 157¾@158.
GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Firm. U. S. 6's '81 coupons 106¾; 7-30's 106¼; 5-20's coupons 101¾.
STOCKS—[illegible]

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 4th inst., by Rev. W. W. Patton, at the residence of the bride's father, Capt. W. B. HOLBROOK, 12d Illinois Infantry Regiment, and Miss ELIZA E. HANSOM, of Chicago. No cards.

DIED.

In this city, Feb. 3d, 1864, LAURA A., wife of Theodore F. [illegible], aged 25 years. Short funeral services at the house, 139 South Peoria street, on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Lake County for interment.

At Apple Park, Feb. 2d, 1864, REBECCA M., wife of Erastus F. Williams, and daughter of the Rev. John Woodbridge, D. D., aged 34 years. Funeral at the North Presbyterian Church, corner of Cass and Indiana streets, to-day, Feb. 5th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

New Advertisements.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] will continue the Produce Commission business without interruption, and is alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in the settlement of the business. Chicago, Feb. 4, 1864. [illegible]

EDWARD WM. JEFFRIES. If Edward William Jeffries will communicate with DR. POWELL, Victoria, Vancouver's Island, he will hear of something to his advantage.

EYE AND EAR—Dr. Underwood, celebrated for his critical operations on the Eye and Ear [illegible]

New Advertisements.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Contents for February 3d, 1864.

1—DEPRAVITY OF A CLERGYMAN: The great case of Elizabeth P. W. Packard on trial on the charge of Insanity, preferred by her husband, Rev. Theo. Packard. Letter from Dr. McFarland on Mrs. Packard's case.
2—THE GREAT CALAMITY AT SANTIAGO: Why the victims were not saved.
3—THE NEW COPPERHEAD CHURCH: First Meeting for its Organization; Dr. Olds is the "Ann Corner."
4—A SHOCKING MURDER IN CONNECTICUT: Full details.
5—LATEST FROM RICHMOND: Jeff. Davis' Body Servant in Washington; what he has seen and heard.
6—PROCLAMATION OF GARIBALDI.
7—THE CAMPAIGN IN EAST TENNESSEE: Gen. Julius White's command.
8—SPICY CORRESPONDENCE: Longstreet Objects to the Private Circulation of the President's Proclamation; Gen. Foster consoles him with a letter.
9—HYMN: By John G. Whittier.
10—LITERARY: Notices of New Books, with Extracts.
11—THE BLACK BROTHERHOOD: A Legend of the Rhine.
12—A BUDGET OF BLUNDERS.
13—"MAIST ONIE DAY:" By Timothy Swan.
14—WIT AND WISDOM.
15—THE FARM AND GARDEN: Letter from "Rural;" Michigan State Sorghum Convention.
16—WINES: How they are made.
17—IMPORTANT FROM PARIS: The Plot to Assassinate Napoleon; Full Details of the Affair.
18—QUANTRELL: Biography of Brigand and Murderer.
19—THE PIRATE ALABAMA: She Captures and Burns Two American Ships—the Amanda and the Winged Racer.
20—THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDMEN: Heartless and Cruel Conduct of the Contractors.
21—FROM KNOXVILLE: The Retreat from Salisbury Plates; Loss of Property and Prisoners.
22—THE PRIVATEER ALABAMA: Her Capture of the Amanda and Winged Racer.
23—LATE AND IMPORTANT FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
24—EDITORIALS: New York Herald Letting Gen. Grant Alone; The New Copperhead Church; The Confiscation Act; The Re-enlistments; The New Call for Men; Iowa Railroad Grants; Our Claims on England, &c.
25—A COMPLETE SYNOPSIS of Local Intelligence from the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, etc.
26—CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS FOR THE WEEK.
27—INFORMATION FROM ALL THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY.
28—A FULL AND THOROUGH REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET FOR THE WEEK.
29—A great variety of other intelligence from all parts of the world. Altogether furnishing a complete narration of events for the past week.

The CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE is an excellent document for merchants and bankers who wish to keep their correspondents thoroughly posted in everything which pertains to their business.

Price 5 cents per copy; $2 per year; or 10 copies for $15.

NOW READY.

EMPLOYMENT.—NOW is the time to make money. A new and beautiful art, by which any person can make from three to five dollars per day, with very little expense. Full particulars sent to any address for twenty-five cents and a red stamp. Address J. O. SMITH, St. Louis, Mo.

IMPORTED HOGS AT CHICAGO.—Suffolk Hogs, improved by careful breeding from the latest importations, (and the crosses from which make the best "Chester Whites,") and other popular breeds, can be had by calling on the subscriber, or addressing him to the care of Hon. John Wentworth of Chicago, Ill. HENRY HAY.

SOUTHDOWN EWES AT CHICAGO.—Those desirous of a few first-class young Ewes, warranted in lamb by the bucks presented to Mayor Wentworth by the Prince of Wales, after his late visit to this country, should address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago. HENRY HAY.

SEALING OR COVERING HAMS.—H. A. Amelung, of New York, having received a Patent for a new and improved method of Sealing or Covering Hams, wishes to make it available to Packers and Curers, either by contract or sale of Rights. The description of the method is contained in No. 26 Vol. IX, of the Scientific American. Samples can be seen at the Packing Houses of J. A. Amelung & Son, New York; Messrs. Reddin, Milwaukee, or Leland & Mixer, Chicago, to either of whom application for further information can be made. LELAND & MIXER, Agents at Chicago. St. Louis Democrat copy and send bill.

REMOVED.—The undersigned has removed his establishment for Manufacturing and Repairing Jewelry, Enameling and Diamond Work, from 111 Lake street, to 47 South Clark street, third story. ROBERT KRETSCHMER.

NEW VOLUME OF CHURCH MUSIC. By the Organist of Trinity Church, Boston. HAYTER'S CHURCH MUSIC. A Collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Sentences, Chants, Services, Anthems, &c. By A. U. HAYTER, Organist of Trinity Church, Boston. This volume contains the best of the Music performed at Trinity Church during the past twenty-five years, and greatly admired by all who have had an opportunity of hearing it, and cannot fail to be highly prized by the Choirs of the country. It is now offered at the following low price. In cloth binding, $2.50; plain, $2.25. Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of the price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

A NIGHT WITH A LEAP-YEAR PARTY.—Leap Year was celebrated night before last by a party of Norwegians, Old Maids and Bachelors, who assembled in Bowditch's Hall, West Randolph street, to celebrate their Birthday Anniversary. The Bachelors went by special invitation from the fair OLD MAIDENS, whose object, it is said, was to form matrimonial alliances. The amusement consisted of dancing, playing and promenading until daylight, when all went home to meditate on their wisdom and folly. Some were sleepy, others dizzy, but, what was most remarkable, none drunk. The advertiser of this is one of those Old Maidens that failed in their main object of catching husbands on that eventful night. THOMAS EMBREAT, corner May and Third streets.

200 BUNDLES No. 24 BOILED IRON. 125 Bundles No. 26 Boiled Iron. 25 Bundles No. 27 Boiled Iron. Just received, and on hand and for sale a good assortment of Tin-Plate, Copper, Sheet Zinc, and Japanned Ware. M. ASHLEY MEARS.

H. M. DUPEE & CO, Wholesale Provision Dealers AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Keep constantly on hand, and through the season, Beef, Pork, Lard, Hams, Side Meats, Smoked Beef, Tongues, &c., &c. We have, also, the agency of Dewfield's celebrated SUGAR CURED HAMS AND BEEF, which can be had in quantities to suit. H. M. DUPEE & CO., 124 South Water Street.

CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN KEROSENE LAMPS, AXLE GREASE, &c. 175 Lake Street.

REMOVAL. After the 4th of January, 1864, we shall occupy the House, No. 22 Lake street, OVER S. L. BARRETT & CO. Until the completion of our New Store, now being erected on the corner of Lake and Michigan avenue and offer our goods at manufacturers' prices. C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM. Cures Croup Every Time. Cures Tickling in the Throat. Cures the Most Stubborn Cough. Cures Chills and Fever. Cures Influenza and Sore Throat. Cures Asthma and Relieves Consumption. Cures all if the directions are strictly followed, or the money will be refunded. LORD & SMITH, GENERAL AGENTS. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail-Makers, TWINES, CORDAGE, LINEN AND COTTON CANVASS, TENTS, Wagon Covers and Paulins, Silk and Bunting Flags, &c. A full assortment and large stock of everything in our line. 205 & 207 South Water-st, corner of Wells.

HERRING'S Patent Champion FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. 40 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

GEO. G. POPE, Wholesale Oil and Lamp Dealer, 190 CLARK STREET.

New Advertisements.

NOTHING BUT NECK-TIES, At 36 Warren St., NEW YORK. JOBBERS WILL FIND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NECK-TIES EVER EXHIBITED IN AMERICA. P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, Importers.

CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE BY WALKER & KERFOOT, 89 Washington Street. Vacant Lots on Wabash avenue, north of Jackson, also, south of Twelfth. Lots on Michigan, Indiana and Prairie avenues, north and south of Twenty Second street. Corner lot on Washington street, near "Skating Park." Lots, improved and unimproved, on all the streets west of "Union Park."

OHIO STREET RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE LOW. A very desirable Residence Lot on Ohio street, Better South, and in a pleasant neighborhood, can be purchased at a bargain, if applied for immediately. THOS. E. BRYAN & CO., BRYAN HALL.

REMOVAL. We have removed to our New First-Class Marble Front Stores, 19 and 21 LAKE STREET, AND SHALL OPEN FOR SPRING TRADE 1,000 Packages OF SEASONABLE GOODS, Bought during December and before the Present Advance in Prices, CONSTITUTING THE LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE WEST. We offer special inducements to Package Buyers, AS WELL AS THE TRADE GENERALLY. All are invited to visit our splendid stores and an equalled stock. TERMS CASH. BOWEN BROTHERS, Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, Woolens, Notions, Crockery, &c.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between David H. King, Wm H. Ovialt, Jr., Lewis D. Ovialt, under the firm name and style of KING, OVIATT & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The name of our successors, D. H. KING & CO., only, to be used in liquidation. DAVID H. KING, WM. H. OVIATT, JR., LEWIS D. OVIATT. Chicago, Feb. 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—A copartnership has, this day been formed between David H. King, Albert E. Kent and Sidney A. Kent, under the firm name and style of D. H. KING & CO., As successors to King, Oviatt & Co., for the continuance of a general Dry Goods Jobbing Business, At the old stand, 55 LAKE STREET. Chicago, Feb. 1, 1864. D. H. KING, A. E. KENT, S. A. KENT.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, U. S. DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE GOVERNMENT, (S. W. cor. Lake and Clark streets.) This Bank is authorized to receive deposits for the two year Five per cent. Interest bearing Legal Tender Notes. Interest on these notes will begin with date of deposit. The highest price paid for U. S. 5-20 Bonds. E. E. BRAINERD, Cashier.

$15 TO $25 RECRUITING CERTIFICATES. Holders of these Certificates can have them cashed or promptly collected and money remitted, by sending to the undersigned. Charges for collecting FIVE PER CENT. Address B. C. GIBSON, Acting Attorney, Headquarters, U. S. Military Collecting Office, Springfield, Ill. Refer to Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, State Auditor; Gov. Richard Yates; Hon. O. M. Hatch, Secretary State; Robt. Irwin, Banker.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, For the transaction of the Wholesale Hardware business at 143 Lake street, Chicago. A. F. SEEBERGER, S. I. BREAKEY. Chicago, Jan. 28, 1864.

SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, (SUCCESSORS TO E. G. STORY,) Wholesale Dealers in HARDWARE, Cutlery, Nails, &c., &c., 143 LAKE STREET. CHICAGO.

44TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY Volunteers will be PAID THE LARGEST BOUNTY. The undersigned will recruit for the 44th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, which regiment is commanded by experienced officers, and has a good name in the army. $402 will be paid to new recruits, and $502 to veterans, of which $175 will be paid on being mustered into the service. Offices at Goodman's, 210 Randolph st., at 143 North Clark st., And at Gelo's Saloon, corner of Monroe street and Stewart avenue. G. FREYBURGER, Capt. and Recruiting Officer.

TO DEALERS AND FURNISHERS. The largest assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND DECORATIONS IN THE WEST. Cash Buyers will find Good Investments. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., (Successors to Butler & Hunt) Manufacturers and Wholesale PAPER DEALERS, 48 State Street, Chicago.

METAL WAREHOUSE. TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, TINNERS' STOCK. Dickerson, Sturges & Co., 199 & 201 Randolph Street.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Desirable Store and Iron Business, the finest in Chicago, for sale. Stock and fixtures will invoice; Sales this year over $50,000. Inquire of HALL, KIMBARK & CO., South Water street, or DICKERSON, STURGES & CO., Randolph street.

U. L. A. OF ILLINOIS. The Regalia as adopted by the Grand Council of Illinois, may be procured of [illegible] 26 STATE STREET, one door North of Randolph, Chicago, Illinois.

Wrought Iron Pipe AND FITTINGS [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1864

IRON MANUFACTURE AT PEORIA.

Having known in a previous article that good iron can be brought together at Chicago more cheaply than at other points where iron is now manufactured at a small cost, we come now to the question of fuel for smelting. Our country being mainly prairie, we cannot obtain charcoal, and are compelled to rely mainly upon mineral coal. Now fortunately the main reliance of iron makers the world over. Fuel can be obtained from two sources to supply furnaces here. 1st. By transportation from eastern localities. 2nd. From the coal fields of Illinois. It is obvious that if we put all the materials for a ton of iron together here at the same price as at Cleveland or Buffalo, the cost of making iron will be the same. Labor, superintendence, interest on capital, &c., cannot vary materially between these two places and Chicago. What we save on the cost of our ore may be applied to pay freight on coal. We save $6.50 on ore for each ton of iron. We have then $6.50 to pay towards the freight of the coal requisite to make a ton of iron. This will require of anthracite 1½ tons, which could be freighted from Buffalo always at $2.50 per ton, and usually as ballast for much less. This will supply fuel at $3.75 for each ton of iron over the cost of the same fuel at Buffalo, leaving still a margin of $2.75 in favor of Chicago on total cost of material per ton of iron. Whatever profits then have been realized there, may be fairly claimed for iron manufactured here. Without pursuing the importation of coal from the East farther, we submit extracts from a letter just received from Orton, Wilkeson of Buffalo, the originator of iron works there, and one of the most experienced and successful iron men in this country. His opinions on this subject are entitled to great weight.

"I have bestowed some thought on your project of iron smelting. The whole thing is in a nut shell. If you can procure your ores at a price so much less than their cost here, as to enable you to pay the extra freight, and waste of anthracite coal procured through this city, then iron works will be as profitable in Milwaukee or Chicago, as in this city. Our works are very successful. As an evidence, we have four very large furnaces, with two more projected, and erected after the experiment of the first one was thoroughly tried. Your Dodge county ores can be laid down in Milwaukee or Chicago, for less money than a similar ore, from Clinton Oneida county, N. Y., costs here. Good foundry iron cannot be made from Lake Superior ores alone. About one-half of the iron in a given quantity must be from the ores from Clinton. The cold-short quality of one ore neutralizes the red-short quality of the other. The same fact holds good in respect to your Dodge county ores. I think anthracite coal can be freighted from here to Lake Michigan generally at from fifty cents to one dollar per ton. In making iron, as you well know, there are to be taken into account but four items, viz: ore, coal, limestone, and wages, incidentals, etc. A mixture of Lake Superior and Clinton ore, in equal parts, require for one ton of iron about two tons of coal one and a half tons of limestone half a ton—wages, wear and tear, and incidentals, say about three dollars for a ton. Ascertain the cost of items named above and you have the cost of one ton of iron, less the interest on capital. I may have been instrumental in procuring the recent Parliament of existing between Scotch and Welsh iron masters, fueling certain that they would succeed. The splendid success of the Union Works has outstripped my assurances (though these works were extravagantly managed and built), till recently. Pratt's Works will be more successful even; still they might have been erected for less money. Still the great value of iron made by the agency of anthracite coal will be more than repay its extra cost." The showing for anthracite coal brought from the East is favorable enough, so far as it goes; but the immense demand likely to be created for fuel in the interests of manufacture deserves a searching attention to supplies nearer home. We hope to be able to show that our fuel can be obtained in whole or in part from the Western coal fields. It is well known that no State in the Union is more beautifully supplied with coal than Illinois. It is, however, very much out of sight, and without much knowledge or reflection, and little coal is so inferior in quality as to be of little value for any use, and entirely worthless for smelting iron ores. This impression is not based upon practical experience, or from scientific investigation begun and prosecuted by intelligent and unprejudiced observers. No experiments have yet been made worth mentioning, and the result of all the chemical examinations of any value made upon the Illinois coal, points to the opposite direction. The analyses indicate a wide variety of coals, differing very much in chemical constitution, and rising from those of an inferior grade to the standard of the best of Scotch coals. They show also that several Illinois coals already opened and worked are favorably constituted for smelting, if not raw, at least in the state of coke, which is better for the iron produced. Neither the amount nor the quality of impurities contained is such as to interfere with its use, either in smelting the ore, refining the iron, or manufacturing it into any form of utility.

The following tables exhibit the composition of some Illinois coals sufficiently near Chicago to be available. The coal used was so selected as to give a fair average result for each variety carefully mined and sorted, as is done in all well conducted mines.

	Volatile Matter.	Fixed Carbon.	Ash.	Coke.	Sulphur
No. 1	6.80	50.10	5.51	60.10	.09
" 2	10.40	51.70	4.70	62.40	.10
" 3	12.30	61.08	5.77	67.50	.35
" 4	17.80	58.75	7.80	66.55	.40
" 5	14.90	61.10	5.00	66.10	.07
" 6	77.91	62.90	2.62	65.30	.15

Table showing the composition of some of the best foreign coals of the same class, used in the manufacture of iron:

	Volatile Matter.	Fixed Carbon.	Ash.	Coke.	Sulphur
England, Staffordshire	36.79	61.33	1.75	63.	Red.
" Beatly	42. 0	52.71	5.29	Red.	
" Broadoak	30.53	59.97	1.75	White.	
" Pendleton	36.50	58.87	4.63	Red.	
" Corbyn's Hall	37.22	61.17	1.61	Red.	
" Wednesbury	36.11	61.39	2.50	White.	
" Shuttenhall	36.11	61.39	4.75	Red.	
" Golden Hill	37.72	61.10	1.18	Grey.	

Comparing the above tables of the ultimate analysis the amount of carbon in the Illinois coals so high as several of the best foreign coals used in iron manufacture. The per centage of sulphur in the coke is not sufficiently large as to be objectionable. Much of the sulphur in the slag of the blast furnace, and a certain amount is compatible with firmness and tenacity in iron. Stengel found 0.05 or three parts in ten thousand of sulphur in good iron. Blossburg coal, according to Prof. Johnston, contains 0.858 of sulphur, without seriously impairing its value for smelting. Improved processes drive off most of the sulphur, and relieve the iron mixture from this source of embarrassment. The Illinois coals above described yield a coke of firm texture, bright steel color, and other physical properties, indicating good smelting qualities.

It is by no means claimed that all these coals come up to this standard of excellence. Among the numerous varieties which the vast coal fields of Illinois contains, a small number only are adopted to iron making. The same fact may be stated of the coal fields of the Eastern States and of Europe.

The prevailing prejudice against Illinois coal is due to causes which time will remove.

1st. The public mind has been rendered upon the coal as it comes into market, and not from ex aminations of the coal in place. The first coal delivered gave it a bad character because it was mostly obtained near the surface and very inferior.

2d. The great demand for coal as an common fuel, rendered it also as readily that no attention is paid to sorting it in the mine. The coal is brought into market as it is taken down from the seam, without separating into graded qualities.

3d. It is difficult to secure a fair trial for any western coal, so large is the interest of eastern dealers in keeping western coal out of the market. The demands of business, too, here are so pressing and imperative, that few are willing to give time or attention to experiments. These causes are transient, and the time is not distant, when coal mining will become one of the great branches of western industry. Already a few mines are being opened and managed upon scientific principles. We have only to apply the improved processes of mining, sorting, and coking in the hands of intelligent and skilful operators to secure an abundant supply of coal and coke adapted to the smelting of iron ores. In our next we shall endeavor to show that these sources of supply can be made available on terms which render the iron manufacturer in Chicago independent of the East as to fuel.

GOVERNOR LYON.

Our dispatches from Washington have announced that Gaius Lyon, of Lyons, has been appointed by President Lincoln, Governor of the Territory of Idaho. Very few of our Western readers, we think, are familiar with the locality of Lyons—as no State is mentioned in the dispatches, or Mr. Lyon's connection with it. For the benefit of such, we would say, that the place which bears his name, and where we see quite often, he has resided from his birth, is a beautiful country seat in Lyons county, New York. Mr. Lyon has enjoyed many positions of trust with credit to himself and to the public since of his constituency. In 1852 he was elected to Congress from the 24th district, composed of his own and Ontario counties. He was elected as a "Land Reform man," and independent of the two parties, Whig and Democrat, which then divided the people, although supported by the former. Gerrit Smith represented the adjoining district. In the same Congress, Mr. Lyon was found to have views, and voted very differently from those they are so now. Like Mr. Smith, Mr. Lyon is a gentleman of wealth and culture and if he accepts, no doubt will make a popular Governor.

NATIONAL BANKS—TAX THE OTHERS.

The National Bank currency is beginning to make its appearance, and we believe it is received with universal favor by the people. The way for its reception was prepared by Mr. Chase's greenbacks. It has the merit of nationality about it, the people know that Government securities are held for every dollar's worth issued, and that the banks can not lose the proceeds of their interest bearing coin, and besides, the fact that they are receivable from the Atlantic to the Pacific for postage, taxes, and all other dues to the Treasury of the nation, makes them "as good as gold" with coal and timber. In fact, however, they are almost without much knowledge or reflection, and little coal is so inferior in quality as to be of little value for any use, and entirely worthless for smelting iron ores. This impression is not based upon practical experience, or from scientific investigation begun and prosecuted by intelligent and unprejudiced observers. No experiments have yet been made worth mentioning, and the result of all the chemical examinations of any value made upon the Illinois coal, points to the opposite direction. The analyses indicate a wide variety of coals, differing very much in chemical constitution, and rising from those of an inferior grade to the standard of the best of Scotch coals. They show also that several Illinois coals already opened and worked are favorably constituted for smelting, if not raw, at least in the state of coke, which is better for the iron produced. Neither the amount nor the quality of impurities contained is such as to interfere with its use, either in smelting the ore, refining the iron, or manufacturing it into any form of utility.

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An objection to McClellan.

Some of the Peace Democrats say they cannot indorse McClellan. On examining his record, they find that he arbitrarily arrested the Maryland Legislature, and they can't believe in their eternal principles of personal liberty, and sanction his election to the Presidency. Fernando Wood is the mover in this indictment against Little Mac, but his object is well understood to be to prove that he is the only acceptable candidate of the party. But it really is a serious question for the Valiandighamers to solve. How can they reconcile their consciences to the indorsement of an arbitrary arrest candidate? Shall the patriot exile suffer the pains of martyrdom and impecuniosity, and shall his friends pass round the hat and take up collections in fractional currency, and support a Lincoln-Butler Democrat? These are grave considerations, worthy the attention of Ashore corpse politicis.

☞ The Detroit *Free Press* (Copperhead) publishes a charge against Capt. E. B. Ward of that city of pocketing $40,000 belonging to the Government. It states that the Government had a claim against the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company for some $95,000, as the Government contended, and $70,000 as the railway claimed, for duties on iron imported. The Government sued the Railway Company and sureties, and Captain Ward pressing the company for a settlement, it now appears from the statements of the company that they placed, in July last, $60,000 in money and $50,000 in short paper in his hands for the adjustment of this claim—that with this money in his possession he induced Mr. Russell, the U. S. District Attorney, to take $35,000 in full discharge of the same—and Capt. Ward pocketed the balance of the money.

That is the substance of the charge as made by the *Free Press*, and as that paper is a copperhead sheet only equalled in its vindictive zeal by the Jeff Davis organ here, we put no confidence in the story whatever, we are satisfied that when Mr. Ward is heard, he will put a different aspect on the affair.

A Big Snow Storm.

The Oshkosh (Wis.) *Courier* of January 30, says: "We are having the biggest kind of a snow storm. It has snowed, up to this time, (9 o'clock a. m. Saturday) for twenty-eight hours continually, interspersed occasionally with a little sleet, and is now raining 'big guns.' We saw some fellow this morning from fifteen to forty feet high. Some may think this a pretty big story, but it is true nevertheless. The boys just down from the pinery, report any amount of snow in the woods, and all hands busy as bees getting it out. The price of logs will be pretty steep next spring owing to the high price that has to be paid for labor and all kinds of supplies needed in the woods.

Prof. Amasa McCoy,

This gentleman is lecturing through the West with acceptance. He has just completed a course of three lectures in St. Louis. Of these he writes the St. Louis *Democrat* says: "Prof. Amasa McCoy, of Washington City, delivered last night one of the most eloquent and impressive speeches ever heard in this city. It aroused the greatest enthusiasm, and was greeted with tremendous applause. We hear that Prof. McCoy is to speak at Peoria, Milwaukee, and other places, and we commend him to the consideration of the loyal readers.

REBEL IGNORANT OF THE OFFERED AMNESTY.

—Deserters from Lee's army say that the rebel soldiers have no knowledge of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. They think if its exactions were generally known, it would be impossible to hold large portions of Lee's army together.

☞ A Union Lincoln Association has been organized in New York city, the purpose of which is to secure the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. Simeon Draper is President, and Col. Robert Schell and other leading Republicans and other neutral parties in New York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Call for 500,000 Troops—The Copperheads Defeated—Their Treachery Exposed—Gen. Grant's Movements—Confirmation of Gen. Sherman's Victory.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1864.

THE CALL FOR 500,000 TROOPS.

The President's call for 200,000 more troops caused some considerable excitement this morning. It is in reality a call for 300,000 in addition to the 300,000 troops of the last call. The necessity of striking a telling blow at the rebels this summer is now apparent to all. There must be no failure this time. All the energies of the nation must be put forth. We must break the enemy's armies in the next campaign, or no man can tell what the end will be or what the effect in a financial or political point of view upon the country. While holding back all means of supply, while trying to stop excitement, depreciating the money and credit of the country, the Copperheads have the lowest efficiency to chide. But they will fight the Administration on the question of the future conduct of the war, the disposition of the finances, the loads of taxpayers, &c. Their impudence in this is really paralleled by their impudence in opposing the call by patriotic. Still there are those foolish enough, and bigoted enough, and bound strongly enough by party in one way or another, to believe the lies and hypocrisy deceives thousands. It behooves the people, too, to be prepared next week or more to strike such a blow at the rebellion as will show to the lowest and unprejudiced mind that the end is near. This is the only effectual way to crush out the rebellion and have it effectually destroyed. More than ever, probably, since the commencement of the war, depends the ability to cope with the rebellion upon military success. And so, too, do our political prospects depend upon the success of our armies. The elections and the enlistments are now at the rate of about two thousand per day.

THE COPPERHEADS PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Copperheads are energetically preparing for the coming political campaign. Never did men work so industriously in a bad cause as they do now. They are willing to do almost anything to achieve success. They would gladly nominate Vallandigham or Seymour, or even Jeff. Davis, if they thought the chances favored their election. And I verily believe they would risk Gen. Grant on his proclamation and arming of negroes platform, if they were sure of their man; that is, if they thought he had a mind of wax we passes that from one to a dozen "wild cat" concerns do not "blow up" and swindle the West out of hundreds of thousands, and often out of millions of dollars.

From all the innumerable evils of the local banks the National Bank system will save the country, if Congress will only tax the old "rag mill" currency out of existence. It is plain that the National banks cannot compete with the old "shot-factories" for the latter issue bills poorer than the National currency, and hence the inferior is sure, in the end, to supplant the bills of the National banks. By gradually taxing the circulation of the old banks out of existence, no serious injustice would be done even to them, for they could retain their banking organization, and place their capital under the National Bank law. In the mean time, the $300,000,000 worth of Government bonds now in the hands of individuals, less the amount already deposited for national currency, would be absorbed, and take away the necessity of the Treasury at Washington, making room for as much more Government bonds as would be necessary to carry on the war. Two to three hundred millions more of greenbacks, instead of inflating the currency beyond its present limit. By this means, and in the interest of this vast sum would be saved by the Government. Let, therefore, the members of Congress nerve themselves to the work or taxing the old State Bank currency out of existence. The people will sustain their action. In fact they earnestly ask for, they demand it.

MR STANTON AND THE ELLIS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Stanton appeared before this Committee at the instance of Mr. Hale, and testified that the statement of the interview between himself and Mr. Hale, as given by the latter in the Senate on the 17th of December last, was substantially correct. Mr. Hale appeared to be chiefly desirous of a speedy trial for Mr Hunt; that Mr. Hale asked nothing of him which a counsellor of law might not with perfect propriety have asked of a judge; that the arrangement effected Ae considered perfectly proper; and the surety for Mr. Hunts appearance was ample and unexceptionable; subsequent events justified that conclusion, as he was now being tried at Fortress Monroe; that Mr. Hale never alluded to the fact of his being a United States Senator and friend of the Administration, nor from this attempted to influence the Government, and yielded nothing to Mr. Hale that he would not have yielded to any other respectable counsellor; that he considered him as acting judiciously in the matter.

BILL FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN MARYLAND.

The passage of this bill is considered a triumph for the Anti-Slavery party. It was bitterly opposed by the pro-slavery men and secessionists, who urged that the time of holding the Convention was too near, that there was no compensation for freed slaves, and that Lincoln was using undue interference. Time one by one the border are wheeling into line as free States, and the work of regeneration goes on.

SECTARIAN INTERFERENCE IN KENTUCKY.

I wrote you some time since that the President felt greatly outraged at the disregard of his proclamation of emancipation by citizens of Kentucky who were engaged in running off slaves from Missouri and other states to Kentucky and selling them. He consequently has ordered the arrest of all such persons. Gen. Schofield has signalized his advent in Kentucky by making a number of such arrests, and I learn every person found thus disregarding the emancipation proclamation will be arrested and punished.

THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

To-day in the House, Mr. Washburne made a powerful speech in favor of his joint resolution for the revival of the office of Lieutenant General. He was bitterly opposed by Messrs. Garfield of Ohio, and Stevens of Pennsylvania, but finally carried his point, nearly two to one, after a stout contest. An amendment was also offered and passed, recommending Gen. Grant to the office. This is one of the most important moves of the session, and Mr. Washburne deserves much credit for the tact and energy displayed by him therein.

PATENTS GRANTED.

Among the patents granted during the past week, I find the following:

Locomotive Engine—Thomas Bouquet, Iowa.
Lantern Frame—self—Charles Britain, St. Joseph, Mich.
Drubbing Machine—J. H. Freeman, Chicago.
Vessel—John G. Gardener, Salem, Iowa.
Screw Propeller—Jacob Hance, Milton, Ill.
Reed Instrument—T. Lowrey, Lafayette, Ind.
Rotary Engine—Thomas Reed, Richmond, Ind.
Vapour Burner—E. C. Miller and Edmund Lamb, Liberty, Ind.
Furnace—Eli Odell, Whitesell, Iowa.
Press—Jacob Scott, Jr., Wapello, Iowa.
Wheel—Jesse Pepper—T. W. Wood, Quincy, Ill.
Car Coupling—Thomas Sanderson—Miles V. Noble, St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota.
Corn Planter—Joseph Olmsted, Knoxville, Ill.

CURIOUS PATENT.

Among the patents issued last week was one to J. Rouse, of St. Joseph, Mich., for an apparatus to prevent the natural consequence of marriage in the procreation of the species. Strange enough, the application for the patent is accompanied by the affidavits of several physicians to its efficacy. The patentee claims that the invention is perfectly harmless to the mother. As the Scientific American of last week will explain a description of the apparatus, I refer the scientific in such matters to that paper for further information.

F.

A Voice from the Rural Districts.

GAGE'S LAKE, LAKE Co. Ill.

Editor Chicago Tribune:

Legislative bodies and the newspapers are now handling Abraham Lincoln for President.

As a member of the Agricultural and Industrial class, allow me to submit the name of

Joseph Gage

And while I have the honor to write, that of Benjamin F. Butler, Lieut. General of the United States forces.

Feb. 4, 1864. JOHN GAGE.

Gen. Grant has the inside track for Lieut. General. As the office is to be conferred on the greatest and most successful general the war has produced, whose choice will be equal to Grant's? Gen. Butler is a great man, he has never entered the category of the "great men of Grand—perhaps because he has not had equal opportunity.

CONGRESS.—A. G. Johnson, of Rock Island, has just been convicted of the murder of a little girl named Lavinia Rice. The murder was committed some two years since. The circumstances are peculiarly revolting. Johnson kept a wagon making shop. The girl, about ten years of age, was in the habit of going to the shop for chips. She suddenly disappeared, and her body, after a long period, was found concealed in an iron box in Johnson's shop. The theory of the case was that Johnson had outraged the person of the child, and then murdered her to prevent discovery. The evidence upon which Johnson was convicted was entirely circumstantial. The verdict seems to accord with the judgment of the community.

☞ We learn that the Hon. Thomas Bowman is very ill at his home in Lancaster, Ohio.

THE GREAT MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

Departure of Troops From Columbus to Memphis.

AN EXTENSIVE CAVALRY RAID IN PROSPECT.

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Car Coupling—Thomas Sanderson—Miles V. Noble, St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota.
Corn Planter—Joseph Olmsted, Knoxville, Ill.

CURIOUS PATENT.

Among the patents issued last week was one to J. Rouse, of St. Joseph, Mich., for an apparatus to prevent the natural consequence of marriage in the procreation of the species. Strange enough, the application for the patent is accompanied by the affidavits of several physicians to its efficacy. The patentee claims that the invention is perfectly harmless to the mother. As the Scientific American of last week will explain a description of the apparatus, I refer the scientific in such matters to that paper for further information.

F.

A Voice from the Rural Districts.

GAGE'S LAKE, LAKE Co. Ill.

Editor Chicago Tribune:

Legislative bodies and the newspapers are now handling Abraham Lincoln for President.

As a member of the Agricultural and Industrial class, allow me to submit the name of

Joseph Gage

And while I have the honor to write, that of Benjamin F. Butler, Lieut. General of the United States forces.

Feb. 4, 1864. JOHN GAGE.

Gen. Grant has the inside track for Lieut. General. As the office is to be conferred on the greatest and most successful general the war has produced, whose choice will equal to Grant's? Gen. Butler is a great man, he has never entered the category of the "great men of Grand—perhaps because he has not had equal opportunity.

CONGRESS.—A. G. Johnson, of Rock Island, has just been convicted of the murder of a little girl named Lavinia Rice. The murder was committed some two years since. The circumstances are peculiarly revolting. Johnson kept a wagon making shop. The girl, about ten years of age, was in the habit of going to the shop for chips. She suddenly disappeared, and her body, after a long period, was found concealed in an iron box in Johnson's shop. The theory of the case was that Johnson had outraged the person of the child, and then murdered her to prevent discovery. The evidence upon which Johnson was convicted was entirely circumstantial. The verdict seems to accord with the judgment of the community.

☞ We learn that the Hon. Thomas Bowman is very ill at his home in Lancaster, Ohio.

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Corn Planter—Joseph

Dry Goods.

FARWELL, FIELD & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
Nos. 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
DRY GOODS,
FOR CASH.
FOR SPRING TRADE,
A FULL LINE OF
Sheetings, Shirtings and Drills.
Stripes and Denims.
Prints.
Cassimeres
And Summer Stuffs.
Apron Checks.
Bleached Cottons.
Delaines.
A FULL AND NEW STYLE OF
Dress Goods.
WOOLENS, WHITE GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
AT THE
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
FARWELL, FIELD & CO.

NEW SPRING
DRY GOODS
AT
ROSS & GOSSAGE,
(Successors to W. H. ROSS & CO.,)
167 & 169 Lake Street,
Have received and are daily in reception of
New Styles of Seasonable Goods.
French Chintzes.
Percales and Brilliants.
Scotch and Chambray Ginghams.
Plain, Plaid & Striped Valencias.
Lustrous Poplins in new colorings
Paris Taffetas.
Checked Lustres.
Robe de Chambres, in all colors,
Rich Robe de Chambres, etc.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
Rich Colored and Black Silks,
Plain and Fancy Velvets,
Full Lines Taffetas, Figured, etc., etc.
OPERA CLOAKS
AND SHAWLS.
Wht. Fr. Spool Cotton,
Notice to Shippers.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF
General Western Produce.
BROWNELL DISPOSED OF
QUICK RETURNS MADE.
ADVANCES MADE.
ARNOLD KNIGHT & SON,
No. 76 Front Street, N. Y. City.
Business Cards.
MILLER & LEWIS,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Chicago, Illinois.
ALBERT L. LEWIS.
Hotels.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE PROPRIETORS OF THE
GIRARD HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA,
Respectfully call the attention of Business men and Travellers generally to the fact that they have leased the above House, and have
PLACED IT IN FIRST CLASS ORDER.
THROUGHOUT.
Insoluble Cement.
THE MOST DURABLE AND VALUABLE
HILTON'S
INSOLUBLE CEMENT!
Superior to "Any"
Known Insoluble Cement
For Sale by
HILTON BROS. & CO.,
Commission Merchants
CASH ADVANCES.
R. McCHESNEY,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Corner Lake & Wells streets, Chicago, will make cash advances on Produce in store, for sale in Chicago or New York markets.
R. V. MONTAGUE & CO.,
No. 2 Washington St., Tontine Building,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Refer to R. S. Critchell & Co., Chicago, Hatton & Co., Chicago, R. S. Hazard, Chicago, H. O. Stillman, Chicago.
JOHN S. ROBERTS & SON,
Wholesale Commission Merchants,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 9 Water street, New York.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments to our friends, Messrs. Preston & Carpenter, Chicago.
CONVERSE & KENNETT,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 Washington Street, New York.
Refer to Messrs. Preston & Carpenter, Chicago.
DAVID STUART & CO.
AMERICAN
Produce Commission Merchants,
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
GRIFFIN BROS.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 9 Produce Exchange,
NEW YORK.
Varnish.
NORTHWESTERN VARNISH
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Office, 213 Lake Street, Up stairs.
Banking and Exchange.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO,
CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STS.
CAPITAL PAID IN, - $300,000.
H. L. WARNER, Cashier.
BANK OF AMERICA.—Public
BANK OF AMERICA."
Insurance.
HEADQUARTERS 12th REGI
Book Binders.
DEAN & SMEAL,
Blank Book Manufacturers
AND
BOOK BINDERS,
Book Binders.
Firm and Machinery.
CLEVELAND IRON AND
Boots and Shoes.
Jewelers.
It is especially adapted
to Leather,
And we claim as to opening
IT IS THE ONLY
LIQUID CEMENT
That has a sure thing for
FURNITURE,
CROCKERY,
GLASS,
TOYS,
And articles of Household Use.
REMEMBER,
Hilton's Insoluble Cement
Will do what it says, and as easily
Hilton's Insoluble Cement
Is always ready for use.
HILTON BROS. & CO.,
PROPRIETORS, U. S. A.
Y & CO.,
Rectifiers,
LIQUORS,
88 South Water Street, Chicago.
MASQUERADE COSTUMES.
MRS. LOUISA HAGEMANN,
No. 81 South Clinton street, second door from Monroe, is now prepared to receive orders for Masquerade Costumes, and will report at this office.
EDITOR—A gentleman possessing
AT A REGULAR MEETING OF

apartnership.
TION OF COPART
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Chicago Tribune.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1864.

(For the Chicago Tribune.)
A Ms. S.

Another flower withered, another blossom dies,
Another drop "DEEM, WHEN IT SHALL
Another sigh of pleasure, a few brief years of
And then a golden treasure, dropped from the
Another link is broken, in this dark world of
But with its tiny finger, to Heaven the way to

And when its mother clasped it fondly to her
Sabbath-like still seemed to the stricken room;
On its cradled rest she heard its low and plaintive
For with both hands upraised, to welcome her on
Angels in silence, then gave o'er. Earths hurt
Dade people sighed, and joined once more her dar
Long in the city.

THE REBEL PRESS.

Urged for the Safety of Richmond—Operations in East Tennessee—The South Must Act on the Defensive.

THE SITUATION IN EAST TENNESSEE.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 29.]

The following extract from a private letter written by an officer of our army un
Lieut. Gen. Longstreet.

The Yankees came up in fine spirits a few days since, proclaiming as they advanced that they were going to Knoxville to Longstreet out of Tennessee. The 4th Army Corps, a part of the 23d, and their entire cavalry force, hurried up to a point 40 miles from Knoxville, at Morristown. Our forces were moved down to meet them on the 16th. After planting artillery, Gen. Longstreet ordered Gen. Martin to charge the front, and isolating the cavalry personally superintended its movements. The enemy outnumbered us by a heavy force, and we had to get into our rear. The quick eye of the General so arranged matters as to throw Jenkins' (late Hood's) division in their front, and he ordered Gen. Martin to throw a portion of his cavalry in the rear and press them upon Jenkins. Martin gave the order.

The enemy, without being pressed, came unexpectedly on Jenkins, and were driven pell-mell, to we supposed, on Martin's cavalry. But, alas! the cavalry, by some mistake, had gone around to the front of the enemy and to the rear of Jenkins, and, of course, the way was open for their escape, of which they took the earliest advantage and went on their way rejoicing.

There is something wrong about the cavalry officers. The material is as good as can be desired, but the discipline is wretched, and it is almost inefficient in consequence. When you charge an enemy's cavalry, unless they fall back too soon, advance too seldom, allow their men to scatter, straggle and pillage, to such an extent, indeed, as of a band of chevaliers, fighting for liberty, they have become a loosely organized mass of marauders, and the love of plundering has so predominated, that the fruits of victory are often lost from the fact the cavalry is plundering when it should be pursuing.

A striking instance of this occurred in the present movement. Harrison's brigade was ordered to make a certain movement which resulted in the successful capture of about 1,000 horses, from which the enemy had dismounted. The move was made, the horses mentally captured, the men in charge shot down, but, instead of turning back the horses under a sufficient guard, our cavalry became a mob of plunderers, commencing with the holsters of pistols, loaded themselves with spoils and, in the midst of their confusion, a brigade of Federal cavalry dashed in, recovered nearly all the horses, and went off.

Until a severe example is made, this will not only continue, but grow worse, until the name of cavalryman will carry with it so much of contempt that the very best youth of their number (and there are many) will blush to be known as belonging to the organization. For on that there is but one remedy, that is responsibility in the officers. The Commanding General owes it to himself, to this arm of the service, and to the country at large, to see that these things are redressed.

Had the cavalry been as efficient as it would have been under a leader like Hampton or Hampton, this would have been the last week for federal forces in East Tennessee. Wherever they met our enemy they found that they were utterly demoralized, and depended entirely on their fastness of foot for safety. Our infantry could not follow them—the roads are wretched—the men are generally footsore, and many, many of the men unshod.

The infantry did all that it went to do—resist the advance of the enemy. The pursuit rested with the cavalry. Had it been led with the dash and boldness which the occasion demanded, the whole Federal force, wagons and all, would have been in imminent peril. As it is, the movement has been a fruitless one. We now occupy and control that part of East Tennessee capable to sustain our army.

We are at present well fed. The people are on half rations, and driven back to the neighborhood of Knoxville; their bill of fare "will grow small by degrees and beautifully less," until at last they must retire from this portion of the State.

Winter is a new foe. Snow will be well clothed. After that, if the cavalry will half do its duty, if simply as well as already driven the Yankees out, our troops will.

THE SOUTH ON THE DEFENSIVE.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 26.]

The time has passed for offensive military operations on the part of Southern armies. Beyond recovering lost territory, and retaining what we have, we can do nothing. At first, before Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri were lost, we might have gained much by taking Washington and Cairo, the key to the centre of the enemy's power. But we then threw ourselves on the defensive, allowed our self to be besieged, fortified, and our own supplies almost subsist the troops of both belligerents, and suffered the extensive belt of country which bounds the enemy's line was desolated by the contending forces, to be taken from our own territory. Our means of subsistence have been thus curtailed, and we are to admit any other than defensive tactics. We must stand behind the wide belt of land which war has devasted, and put our men to the highest degree of efficiency that will defy the destruction. We may recover Tennessee and Arkansas, we may carry our lines to the banks of the Mississippi by the conquest of the navigation of the Mississippi by the constant presence, at certain points, of movable fortifications and batteries, but this is not in our military enterprises and operations, we must observe the wary tactics of Fabius, and in the battle by risking nothing.

Hereafter our strength will consist in our very poverty. Our country is too sparsely inhabited, scarcely supplied with roads and forage, to be successfully invaded for an indefinite period. The war will last as long as the North can maintain a muster-roll strength of three men where we left Angra. All the men, but three signed the articles for the period of the war. New half-pay notes were then drawn for the time of, and given to the men. The half-pay notes entitled their families or friends to draw half of their pay on the first of every month. They were all payable in Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., with whom the money for the purpose of meeting them was lodged. The first set of notes (payable at Cunard, Wilson & Co.'s) were in the form of the British marine service. The second set (payable at Fraser, Trenholm & Co.'s) were in the form of the United States and Confederate navy. Several of the men refused to sign and returned in the Bahama to Liverpool, with Captain Butcher and Captain Bullock also returned in the Bahama.

We then entered upon our cruise. Out of the eighty-four men I believe there were not more than ten or twelve Americans. There was one Spaniard, and all the rest were Englishmen belonging to the royal naval reserve, as they informed me, and as was generally understood by all on board. *Four or four, of the officers were English*—that is to say, John Taylor, fourth lieutenant; David Herbert Lindsay, assistant surgeon; George T. Fullman, master's mate, and Henry Allcott, the sailmaker. I never remember at any time seeing any custom house officer aboard this vessel. I remained aboard the vessel as paymaster from the time I joined her, as before stated, until the 26th day of January, 1863, at which time she was lying at Port Royal, Jamaica.

The first port we went into after leaving the Western Islands was Port Royal, Martinique, where we went to provision and coal. The bark Agrippina was lying with coals for us, being the same vessel that took the guns aboard. We did not provision or coal there, but we went out and afterwards met the Agrippina at the island of Blanco, belonging to Venezuela. We duly took in coal there. We then proceeded to Arcas Roys, Yucatan Straits Banks, where we lay about five days; where we painted the ship and recruited from the Agrippina, and gave the men a run on shore.

We thence steered for Galveston, where we destroyed the United States gunboat Hatteras, which was the last vessel we destroyed before I left her. As soon as we got the privateers from the Hatteras on board, we started straight for Jamaica (Port Royal). There we remained, coaled and repaired ship, for the twenty-three ships which we had burned or destroyed had been so burned or destroyed in the interval between our leaving the Western Islands and steering for Port Royal. I heard of no objection from the authorities in Jamaica to our repairing, coaling or provisioning the ship in Port Royal; but, on the contrary, we were received with all courtesy and kindness. We were there about a week. While we were there the English Admiral at Port Royal paid a visit to Captain Bullock on board the Alabama. He was on shore on duty at the time of the visit, but I heard of such visit immediately upon my returned to the ship, for it was the subject of much comment and remark among the officers and, in particular, I remember Mr. Sinclair, the master, speaking of it. I also heard that Captain Edmonds paid a return visit to the English Admiral, and the day that the Alabama left Port Royal, I myself saw him start for the purpose. My impression is that, after we consulted at Port Royal, I subsequently came to England, where I arrived on 2nd March, 1863.

CLARENCE R. YONGE.

Canadian Emigration Discouraged.

The Archbishop of Quebec and the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe have both issued pastoral letters to the people of Canada against the United States. They assert that French Canadians, although ostensibly going out for labor in combination with mechanics or other industrial enterprises, are forced into the ranks of the Northern army as soon as they cross the lines. The assertion is also made, although no authentic proof of it has yet been published. The only foundation for it is probably, in the cases of French Canadians who, to get rich instantaneously, and then induce them to enlist—to the

A PIECE OF SECRET HISTORY.

How the Alabama was Fitted Out and Paid For.

How She Escaped from Liverpool.

On the 1st of April, 1863, Clarence R. Yonge, a native of Washington City, appeared at the legation of the United States in London, and desired to reveal the secret history of the Alabama. His deposition contains matter of much interest, as the following extracts will show:

DEPOSITION OF CLARENCE R. YONGE.

I, Clarence Randolph Yonge, a citizen of the State of Georgia, in the United States, now residing in London, late purser in the Confederate steamer Alabama, formerly called the 290, and also called the Enrico, and built by Messrs. Laird & Birkenhead, in England, make oath and say as follows:

I came to England in the steamer Annie Childs, which sailed from Wilmington, in North Carolina, early in February, 1862, landed in England on or about the 11th of March, 1862. Immediately upon my arrival the steamer Alabama went to sea. I came over for the express purpose of acting as paymaster to that vessel, and was engaged for that purpose with Captain James D. Bullock, at Savannah, Georgia. He had full authority from the Confederate Government in these matters about to be mentioned. Lieutenant North had been sent over to England by the Confederate Government to get iron-clad vessels built.

Captain Bullock had been over previously, and had made a contract for building the Oreto and the Alabama, and was engaged in the fact is witnessed in the case of East Tennessee, where the Federal armies are now compelled to retreat from sheer want of supplies. Yet that country is emphatically the granary of the South. The traveler will see on the roadside from Bristol to Chattanooga, in the month of June, more wheat than if he continues his journey on to Vicksburg, then travels by the Southern route back all the way to Richmond, then up the famed James River Valley, and through Southwest Virginia to Bristol again. The enemy have occupied East Tennessee only four or five months. They entered it in August just after an unusually abundant harvest of all crops had been secured, rendered greater by the extraordinary exertions of the inhabitants, put forth under the invitation of Mr. Davis' corn-planting proclamation last spring. Just after the harvest was gathered, in that productive country had matured, our forces were called out by Bragg, and the enemy invited to enter of the Mexican Gulf. Left there to consume a large portion of the most productive meat and corn country in the Confederacy, from whose heart of supplies we are cut off.

The fact proves that no portion of our territory will long support the presence of an army. It proves that our true policy, in question, the South must transport several hundred thousand troops over distances of several hundreds of miles, and support them at those long distances with supplies brought from home. With the South, the duration of the war is simply a question of the continued supply of food for our people and army. With the North, its duration is a question of enlistment and finance—a question of recruiting a muster-roll strength of at least three millions of men for their armies, and of maintaining a system of finance taxed with the cost of transporting four or five hundred thousand troops and their subsistence over distances of many hundreds of miles.

The South can hold out indefinitely, even after all this waste and extravagance, if only, at the eleventh hour, she does not go mad. The Yankees, if they need to, can subsist for six months more, by compressing her present producing classes and throwing them into an unsalable market, and starving them into an unsalable market, a want which cannot be supplied by multiplying the mouths, backs and feet of the people of the North. The first duty of Government is to provide these supplies, and it may cannot be provided except by withdrawing from the alternative must be adopted of resisting with smaller armies, using the tactics of Fabius and the strategy of Bragg.

FEARS FOR THE SAFETY OF RICHMOND.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 14.]

Newspaper columns are not precisely the best media for conveying information of a financial's plans of purposes. Flaming capitals, the notes of exclamation are better fitted for announcing the contemplated movements of prima donnas, fancy fairs, or the marshalling armies them of disciplined cotillioning grenades, than of disciplined columns. Yet, in this war of speculation, it is not impossible that deep laid strategy may be discussed in this unusual manner; and,

Fitting out the Alabama.

Captain Bullock, Lieutenant North and

Fitting out the Alabama.

Captain Bullock, Lieutenant North and

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Captain Bullock, Lieutenant North and

MR. LAIRD IS ACTIVE.

Then we got on board, one of the Messrs. Laird, a dark, ill-favored man, came to me and gave me three hundred and twelve pounds in English gold. Captain Bullock came and asked me if Mr. Laird had given me the money, that he had come to give me, which I replied. He said I must put in the safe, which I accordingly did. He went to Mr. Laird and got it. Laird counted it out for me, and I gave him a receipt for the amount. Mr. Laird gave me a number of bills and passes at different times, for things for the ship and men purchasing for the vessel—beds, blankets, tinware, knives, and forks, for the ship; all of which he (Mr. Laird) had purchased from various parties on account of the ship. My understanding was that the money given me was the balance of that the money left after making these purchases. The bills and receipts which Mr. Laird gave me on the occasion, on account of the purchases I had made, were left on the ship's safe, and were handed over by me to Francis J. Galt, who has succeed me as paymaster on the ship.

There was a tug boat in attendance when we left Liverpool on the 29th of July, in which the bellas and all the passengers left. We ran down immediately for Holyhead, and lay there all that night, all the next day and next night, until 7 o'clock on Friday morning, I copied a letter of instructions from Captain Bullock to Captain Butcher, in which Captain Butcher was directed to proceed to Delta Prays, in Terceira, one of the Azores, where it was intended that we should go to receive the armament.

The next day after we left the tug that Herveies came to us from Liverpool about 2 o'clock. She brought to us Captain Bullock and a Mr. Porter, (who for a time superintended the fitting the vessel,) and several workmen. Captain Bullock's correspondence was with the Confederate Government, and, I therefore, knew that these two vessels, afterwards called the Oreto and Alabama, were being built by the Confederate Government; and by the same means, I knew that Captain Bullock, who is a commander in the Confederate navy, was the chief-fledged agent of the Confederate Government for the purpose of getting such ships built.

ISRAEL CORRESPONDENCE.

There was no correspondence which I saw between Captain Bullock and Mr. S. R. Mallory, the Secretary of the Navy, relative to purchasing vessels for the navy, which has been used as transports in the Crimean war. Captain Bullock advising against purchasing such vessels as being unfit for fighting purposes when they were required. I wrote the letters from Captain Bullock (which he signed) to the secretary advising against this purchase. There was correspondence between Mr. Mallory and Captain Bullock (which I saw and copied) to the effect that the money would be ready at Liverpool for England to pay for those vessels as it fell due.

From what I know, I am satisfied that the money was distinctly understood that the ships were those vessels. I saw a letter from Capt. Bullock to Fraser, Trenholm & Co., (a firm in Liverpool,) stating that they had received the money. I accordingly did circulate among the men on board that they were to be paid for the vessel after we got to Terceira. We were in quarantine for three days at Porto Playa.

TAKING IN ARMS.

There was no transfer of the vessel, or anything of the kind, from the Bahama to the Agrippina, from London, arrived there with part of the armament, all the ammunition, all the clothing and coal. She was commanded by Alexander McQueen. The first day after the arrival of the bark she was getting ready for discharging. This bark is owned by the Confederate Government, but is nominally held by Sinclair, Hamilton & Co., of London, and sails under the British flag. This firm is connected with the Confederate Government. Early the following day the bark Agrippina hauled alongside, and we commenced to take the guns on board. Two or three days after this the Bahama arrived with the officers. This steamer was in command of Capt. Tessier. She also sailed under the British flag. The Bahama came in, and Captain Butcher went on board and received orders to sail to Angra.

The Bahama took the bark in tow, and we all went round to Angra. After we got there we were ordered away by the authorities. There was also some correspondence took place between Captain Butcher and the British consul at that place, but I never heard what it was. We went out and continued discharging and taking in all that day, and at night we and the bark all laid on the bay. The Bahama keeping outside. By this time we had got all the guns, ammunition and cargo from the steamer and bark. During all this time the three vessels were sailing under the British flag. We finished coaling on Sunday, the 26th day of August, at about 1 o'clock. We received from the bark Agrippina four broadside guns, each 32-pounders, and two pivot guns—one 68-pounder solid shot of gun and one 100 pounder rifled gun—100 barrels of gun-powder, a number of Enfield rifles, two cases of pistols, and cartridges for the same. All the clothing for the men was also received from the Agrippina, such as caps, jackets, trousers, shot, shell, and other munitions of war needed by the ship; also, a quantity of coal.

We discharged from the Bahama two 32-pounder broadside guns, a bale of blue flannel for sailors' wear, a fire-proof chest, with 800,000 in English sovereigns and £50,000 in bankers.

Captain Butcher, or Mr. Low, the first lieutenant, told me that Mr. M. G. Klingender had been directed to purchase, on the Liverpool Exchange, a quantity of tarpaulins, rope, and all else requisite for a ship of war, and to see that the same were shipped on board the vessel at Angra. I was also told that Mr. M. G. Klingender had been directed to purchase, on the Liverpool Exchange, a quantity of tarpaulins, rope, and all else requisite for a ship of war, and to see that the same were shipped on board the vessel at Angra.

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The date of my appointment as paymaster in the Confederate navy was the 31st day of December, 1861. Previous to this time I had attended to Captain Bullock's correspondence with the Confederate Government, and

Fitting out the Alabama.

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Insurance.
EIGHTY-NINTH
Semi-Annual Statement
OF THE
ÆTNA
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
Hartford, Conn.,
ON THE
First Day of January, 1864,
Made to the Auditor of Illinois, pursuant to the Statute of that State, entitled "An Act to Regulate Insurance Companies not Incorporated by the State of Illinois.
ASSETS FOR JANUARY 1, 1864.
Cash.
Real Estate.
Bonds and Mortgages.
Interest due and accrued.
Premiums in due course of collection.
Total Assets.
STATE STOCKS.
United States Stocks.
Miscellaneous Stocks.
Hartford Stocks.
LIABILITIES.
Losses adjusted and unpaid.
Losses in process of adjustment.
Losses resisted.
Total Liabilities.
Net Surplus.
Total Amount.
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Abolishing of Circuit Court Block Registers.
REPORT OF CASES IN ALL THE COURTS

NEW BUSINESS BLOCKS.
Proposed Building Commenced.

Lecture of the Series Before the Young Men's Association—
GOUGH AS AN ORATOR.

RAILROAD MEN OFF DUTY.
Third Annual Ball of the Employes of the St. Louis Alton and Chicago Railroad.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Chicago Tribune.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1864.
THE WAR IN EUROPE.

SAFETY FI